

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 3990. 號一十月四年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1876.

日七十月三年子丙

Price, \$24 per Annum.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAKUKI DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, Swatow & Co. Foochow, HEDEN & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Manila, C. HERRING & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF THE 27th AND 28th MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25th JULY, 1856, AND 31st DECEMBER, 1868.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BRANCH.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,

Office in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLIS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—AD ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. CORDER, Esq.
S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. MOYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai, EWAN CAMERON, Esq., London Bankers.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager, Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MATYER.

Price, 4s.

Shanghai, KELL & CO., Agents, "China Mail" Office.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procurationem.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

R. O. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Hongkong and Hankow. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tongkin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwan.

P. F. DA SILVA.

Formosa, April 1, 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is herewith notified that a CUSTOM HOUSE has been Established at HOI-HOW (海口), the Treaty Port of KUNGHOW (瓊州), and has been opened for transaction of Business under this day's date.

H. O. BROWN,

Commissioner of Customs, Kungchow Customs, Kungchow, April 1, 1876.

Intimations.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

DURING my absence from Hongkong the MANAGEMENT of the above Company's Station will be TAKEN OVER by Mr C. C. BOJESON, who has been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

A. SUMMONS,

Superintendent, Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

I BEG to notify that I have been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for the above Company's Station at this Port from this date.

CARL CHR. BOJESON.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL AGENCY of the Company has been opened in LONDON, under the management of Mr WALTER SCHMIDT, at 3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,

Secretary, Hongkong, March 28, 1876.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon the Estate of JOHN WOTHERSPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1874, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BREKTON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BREKTON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BREKTON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WOTHERSPOON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BREKTON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1876.

W. H. BREKTON,

29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor.

SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SIX BOILERS for Spanish Men-of-War will be RECEIVED at this Consulate until the 22nd April next, at Noon.

No proposition will be admitted if it exceed the price fixed by Government and do not agree with the Form, Conditions, and Plans, which will be exposed at the office of the Consulate every working day from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A. FARAUJO,

Consul for Spain, Hongkong, March 31, 1876.

Intimations.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Siam, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 13th Instant, at Half-past Four o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order,

EDWARD BEART,

Secretary, Hongkong, April 5, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to BURN'S LANE.

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRST Class Fare on the Hongkong and Canton route has been Reduced to \$3 for Single Trip and \$5 Return.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary, Hongkong, April 3, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brillante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little Wanderer" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

Es "OCEANIC."

THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON, Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.

MADEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE WORLD, WHOMSOEVER COMETH IT! Or, What Certain Physiologists are Saying. By Tu-Qooqva. Shanghai, 1876. 1 Vol.

Price—\$1.00 Stitched.

\$1.25 Bound.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

BISCUIT FLOUR.

AN Excellent FOOD for INFANTS and CHILDREN.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

THE HONGKONG & CHINA BAKERY Co., LIMITED.

In Tins Containing 6 lbs.

Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

FOR SALE.

200 Casks OLIVET from BORDEAUX.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.

The Steamship

"KANGTUNG,"

Capt. F. ASSTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship

"HINDOSTAN,"

Captain T. S. GARDNER, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship

"ARGYLE,"

D. SCOTT, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Calling at YOKOHAMA.

The Departure of the S. S.

"QUANGSE"

is unavoidably Postponed until MONDAY, the 17th Instant, at 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship

"ANTHOR"

will be despatched on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at SOMERSET, COCKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer

"BOWEN"

will be despatched as above about the 20th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 31, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship

"NESTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 7, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The Steamship

"NAPLES,"

due shortly from Singapore, will receive prompt despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1876.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Russian Steamship

"RUSSIA,"

GERARD, Master, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. POSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

The British Steamship

"ORCHIS,"

Captain BUTLER, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. POSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship

"MARGARITE,"

JAMES OWEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark

"JONATHAN CHASE,"

CURRIE, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG.—
INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Office lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.
The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.
Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAL.—First-class and extensive Godowns.
Annual Crown rent, \$324.

AT YOKOHAMA.—

LOTS No. 6 AND No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.
No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Office, Godown, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.
Annual Ground rent, \$263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Comprador's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Taubos.
Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.
Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTED,
Trustees of A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, February 1, 1876. my1

FOR SALE.

THE whole of the Property known as FLETOHBER'S. Situated on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and covering an area of 121,304 square feet.
Annual Crown Rent about \$1,000.
Taxes 1,000.

For further information, apply to
THE BORNBOE CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, April 4, 1876. ap18

FOR SALE.

THE Undermentioned valuable LAND AND BUILDINGS on Inland Lot No. 7, situated at 46 and 48, Queen's Road, the Property of the late Mr. G. B. FALCONER.

THE TWO BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS occupying the finest position, are of the most commodious description, with TERRACE and ample Godowns; the Ground Floors are of Granite, the Buildings are known to be the most handsome and substantially built Premises in the Colony, and are all in perfect condition and good order, &c.
Applications for Purchase, or further information, to be made to

JOHN NOBLE,
46, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap30

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SAIGON.

The Steamer "CHEOPS" will leave for the above Port at 7 p.m. To-MORROW, the 12th Instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 11, 1876. ap12

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS" Captain BURNIE, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 16th Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAURENCE & Co.,
Hongkong, April 11, 1876. ap16

FOR SHANGHAI.

The British Steamer "VIKING" Captain CASTLE, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 11, 1876. ap19

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "Viking" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned into their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai unless applied for by the Consignees by Noon To-morrow, the 12th Instant. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents S. S. "Viking".
Hongkong, April 11, 1876. ap19

THE HONGKONG TEMPERANCE HALL.

In Stanley Street, will be Opened on FRIDAY, the 17th Instant. Tea will be served at 7 p.m. for Sailors, Soldiers, and others, and there will be an Entertainment, consisting of Music, Speeches, Readings, &c., at which H. E. the Governor has kindly consented to take the Chair, at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets, 50 cents each, may be had at the Hall or at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.

Donations of Books to form a Library will be gladly accepted by the Committee.
Hongkong, April 11, 1876. ap17

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 58.

CRINA SEA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Memorial Book Beacon, No. 26 of the 1876 List of Chinese Lights, Buoys and Beacons, has been carried away and that it will be temporarily replaced by a Red Buoy moored off the Reef extending to the N. E. of the most easterly point of Ta Yew Island.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Immigration Customs,
Shanghai, April 5, 1876. ap18

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY NEXT,

the 17th April, 1876, at Noon,
By order of the Mortgagees.

WOODEN LIGHTER—Official No. 64130;—Length 81 feet, Breadth 20 feet, Depth of Hold 8 feet, Gross Tonnage 94.15 tons; Carrying Capacity about 150 tons Dead-weight, with all Fittings, &c., as she lies in the harbour.

WOODEN LIGHTER—Official No. 64121;—Length 61½ feet, Breadth 16½ feet, Depth of Hold 6 feet, Gross Tonnage 43.8 tons; Carrying Capacity about 50 tons Dead-weight, with all Fittings, &c., as she lies in the harbour.

(On account of the concerned.)
One Large Iron Life BOAT.
One Large Ship's BOAT.
Saved from the wreck of the Steamer "Glengyle."

At present lying off Messrs J. INGLIS & Co.'s premises, Wanchi.
The Lighters and Boats will be moored off Ice House Lane, where the Sale will take place.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 11, 1876. ap17

WANTED.

AN Experienced European FEMALE to accompany a Family with 3 Children to England. Terms, a free Passage. Applications to be sent to the Office of this paper, addressed "A. B. C." Hongkong, April 11, 1876. my11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 10, *Marquis of Argyll*, Brit. bark, 500, McKean, Bangkok March 6, Rice.—CHINESE.

April 11, *Asia*, French steamer, 889, A. Pateau, Saigon April 5, Rice.—SIAMEN & Co.

April 11, *Bombay*, British steamer, 1827, H. E. Smith, Yokohama Apr. 4, 5.40 a.m., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 11, *Amoy*, British steamer, 814, Drewes, Shanghai April 7, 10 a.m., General.—SIAMEN & Co.

April 11, *Viking*, British steamer, 1840, G. L. Castle, London Feb. 23, via ports of call, and Singapore April 5, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

April 11, *Oxfordshire*, British steamer, 1228, D. P. Jones, Nagasaki April 5, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

April 11, *Amoy*, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Kwangtung, for Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Bombay*, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Lockyer and 2 children, Messrs Hodgson, Grove and Woodhead, 7 Chinese and 2 distressed seamen.
Per *Viking*, Mr. T. Anthony, from London; Capt. Hutchison, and 26 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per *Amoy*, 2 cabin, 1 European deck and 64 Chinese.
Per *Oxfordshire*, 6 Chinese.
TO DEPART.—Per *Kwangtung*, 300 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Marquis of Argyll* reports: light variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The French steamer *Asia* reports: first part of passage had fine weather, latter part strong N.W. winds, with one day heavy fogs. Passed French mail steamer *Hoguy* on 8th at 7 a.m.

The British steamer *Bombay* reports: strong winds to Van Diemen's Straits, fine to Turnabout and thence dense fogs and variable winds.

The British steamer *Amoy* reports: variable winds and foggy weather throughout the passage. Passed Co.'s str. *Ningpo* off China, at 10 p.m. on 7th; Yangtze at 1 p.m. on 9th off Okean; French Mail at 1 p.m. on same day off the Brothers; the str. *Agamemnon* and *Lord of the Isles* at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and *Chinkiang* at 11 p.m. off Pedro Blanco.

The British steamer *Viking* reports: left Gravesend on Feb. 23, passed through the Downs same evening, had moderate winds and fine weather up to our arrival at Port Said on the 9th of March. Left Suez on 12th March, and arrived at Singapore on Saturday, 1st April and left on 5th. Fore part of passage up the China Sea free from N.E. winds and squally with rain. Latter part light E. winds and calms. In lat. 11.31 N. long. 113.0 E., spoke H.M.S. *Juno* bound to Hongkong, and the sailing ship *City of Quebec*, bound South.

The British str. *Oxfordshire* reports: light E. winds and thick weather.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.—
For HONOLULU.—
Per Barque COLOMBO, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 12th Inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per CHEOPS, at 1.00 p.m. To-morrow, the 12th Instant.

For YOKOHAMA.—
Per OROCHI, at 2.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 12th Instant, instead of as previously notified.

For AMOY.—
Per GUNGA, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 12th Instant.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-CUTTA.—
Per Indian Mail Packet HINDOSTAN and ARGYLE, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th Inst.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—
Per QUANGSE, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, the 17th Instant, instead of as previously notified.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet GEELONG, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 18th April.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 12th April.
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 13th April.
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap13

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet COLO-RADO, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th Inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m., Post Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, April 6, 1876. ap16

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet IRAOU-ADRY, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th Inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom via Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 19th Inst.

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 20th Inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, April 6, 1876. ap20

CARGO.

Per *Lord of the Isles*, for San Francisco, 25,805 bags Rice each 50 lbs., 342 bags Beans each 60 lbs., 147 bags Sugar each 100 lbs., 68 bags Coffee, 23 bundles Gunny Bags, 100 baskets Ginger, 5 boxes Medicines, 58 boxes Preserved Ginger, 11 boxes Tobacco, 295 boxes Oil, 37 boxes Opium, 122 bags Paper, 227 boxes (4,540 lbs.) Souchong Tea, 64 packages Fire Crackers, 2,366 pkgs. Sundries.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, April 13.—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

4.30 p.m.—Meeting of the Hongkong Club at Club House.

FRIDAY, April 14.—
Goods per *Iravaddy* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

SATURDAY, April 15.—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

3 p.m.—*Shinkansen* leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

3 p.m.—*Argyll* leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

Goods per *Agamemnon* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SUNDAY, April 16.—
Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Fochow.

MONDAY, April 17.—
Noon.—Sale of Lighters, Boats, &c., at the anchorage opposite Ice House Lane.

3 p.m.—*Quangse* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Shipping Orders regarding Optional Cargo or *Agamemnon* for shipment per *Amoy* must be obtained from the Agents not later than this date.

TUESDAY, April 18.—
4 p.m.—Choral Festival at Cathedral. Anterior leaves for Shanghai on or about this date.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.—
Goods per *Viking* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, April 20.—
Nester leaves for London on or about this date.

Bowen leaves for Singapore, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne about this date.

SATURDAY, April 22.—
10 a.m.—Meeting of the Legislative Council.

Noon.—Tenders received at Spanish Consulate for construction of Six Bulwars.

Claims against the Estate of Captain Lawrence Yotung, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

SUNDAY, April 30.—
Claims against the Estate of George Barry Falconet, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

Monday, May 1.—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Gaika* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Kwangtung* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Fochow.

Notice of optional cargo per *Viking* to be given at Noon.

2 p.m.—*Cheops* leaves for Saigon.

Goods per *Hindostan* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.15 p.m.

BIRTH.

At Chinkiang, on the 4th instant, the Wife of Thos. W. DUFF, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 30th March, 1876, P. J. RONDE, age 39 years.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1876.

THE *London and China Express* says that an important change has been introduced in regard to the Government of India. In place of the Home Government being asked to give its assent to, or pronounce its veto upon measures after they have been provisionally passed by the Governor in Council, a statement of the reasons which are thought to justify the measure and the mode in which it is to be carried out is sent beforehand to the Colonial Office, and its assent or non-assent to the same is thus ascertained in advance. The *Express* thinks it would be a great advantage if the same plan were adopted with regard to Hongkong and other Crown Colonies.

To our mind there are some difficulties in the way of adopting such a system. It is to be presumed that the draft of the proposed measure would not be discussed in the Council Chamber previous to its being forwarded to the Colonial Office for approval, because, if it were, it is not clear how a saving of much time or trouble in getting the opinion of the Home Government upon it beforehand would be effected. Under the present plan a measure only passes the Council once, whereas if it is to be considered both before and after it goes to London, obviously there is not much to be gained by such an arrangement. If the Council does not consider the proposed measure before the Home Government has expressed its will in regard to it, then the question arises whether the latter will be satisfied to approve merely of the general principle of the Bill, and to leave its details to the local legislative body. A measure in passing our Legislative Council sometimes assumes a very different form to that in which it was introduced, and certainly the Home Government would have to content itself with the consideration of the mere principle of the Bill, if it is to be submitted to it before it has passed the Council here at all.

Providing the Home Government would be willing to assume such a position as the one just indicated, an arrangement for submitting to it beforehand measures proposed to be passed by the Legislative Council would be an advantage. The Council now introduces, discusses and finally settles a measure with the possibility before them of the Home Government ultimately stepping in and rendering the whole of their work useless. It is easy to conceive that if the members of the Council knew their work was approved at home, they might take more trouble with it, and better and more perfect legislation might be the result. There is one other important point in favour of the proposed system. The Colonial Office in considering a draft measure from the Council here, or elsewhere, might and would probably look on it as a part of its duty to make suggestions, and there is little doubt that suggestions coming from such a source would have considerable value. When a measure has been passed and settled in a Colony and is then forwarded to the Home Government for approval the opportunity is not so great, nor the temptation so strong for making suggestions.

In regard to legislation in this Colony it is satisfactory to note that the Local and Home Governments generally agree remarkably well. This change in regard to Indian legislation is one of the results of the little *trouille* between the Secretary of State for India and Lord Northbrook in regard to the Tariff Act. It is to be hoped that the day is far distant when Lord Clarendon will have to inform the Governor of Hongkong as the Viceroy of India was informed, in reference to local legislation, that "the urgency of the case was not sufficient to justify either your failure to inform me of your intentions to legislate upon the subject or the sudden action by which your proposals have been converted into law."

The Colonial Office, at the present time, is frequently informed beforehand of any measures proposed to be passed in Hongkong, and we scarcely recollect, at the moment, an instance in which the Home Government has refused to sanction measures passed in our local assembly by our Legislative Council.

THE Blockade Question, so far as the Hongkong papers are concerned, has been resting peacefully of late. We notice, however, that in the last number of the *London and China Express* received, the

matter is again taken up, and support is given to the views we have frequently expressed with regard to the tariff part of the question. The *Express* says that of the reasonableness of the request for a statement of the duties, which the Chinese claim a legal right to levy, there can be no doubt. The Chinese ask us to do equity, and must be willing to do equity themselves.

"Their failure to comply with so obviously necessary a condition can bear no other construction than that they intend to act in so underhanded a manner as to have no right whatever to expect any assistance on our part. Sir Arthur Kennedy considers that the levy of legal dues is not the object sought, as it would probably not pay to keep up the existing expensive fleet of revenue cruisers for that purpose alone. If, however, the Chinese authorities are merely seeking to do what is legal they can at once show the *bona fides* of their action by declaring the duties, and we shall be willing not only not to oppose them, but to aid them in the measures necessary for the protection of their revenue. If, however, on the other hand, they still continue to refuse compliance with the reasonable request that is made upon them, the conclusion deducible from the fact will be obvious, and we shall then be able to assume a different attitude and to take steps to prevent the trade of the colony being harassed by levies which, by their refraining from declaring their extent or their nature, the Chinese officials themselves virtually admit to be of an illegal and irregular character."

This position is materially strengthened by the very code under which the Chinese officials are supposed to administer law to the masses of their countrymen. Our readers may remember that an article which appeared in the *Chinese Mail* a week or two ago pointed out that according to the Penal Code of China a tariff of duties should have been exposed for general information, and that on failure to do this the law provides for the degradation of the officials concerned, even the Viceroy and the Governor coming in for a share of the disgrace.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The *Press* comments on the notification issued by the Japanese Prime Minister abolishing the *lehi-roku* holidays, and proclaiming that for the future, Sunday shall take their place, and says it may well be hoped that the Government was partly actuated by a desire to pave the way for the ultimate adoption of Christianity by the whole nation. It is a great thing to find the Government of a heathen country willing to allow full religious liberty throughout their dominions, and there is good hope of its gaining ground under such conditions.—The *Press* also contradicts the report in a Shanghai paper, on which it founded a leading article (of which we published extracts at the time) that the Peruvian minister having made certain presents to the Emperor of China, to his great surprise and annoyance he found they were accepted as tribute sent by Peru. It appears that no presents have been sent to China by Peru, and the *Press* makes the *amende honoris* to the Chinese Government for having been by this report led into saying, among other hard things, that this was "a new instance of their unparalleled conceit, self-complacency and vanity calculated to keep up old delusions among their own people, and offensive to a friendly Power."

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The *Chinese Mail* says the weather between the Northern and Southern provinces of China is in great contrast. While the Emperor has to pray for rain, the Viceroy of Canton has to pray for cessation. While the drought up north causes serious injury to the crops, the down-pour in the south does the same mischief. It gives an account of the opening of the Port of Hainan, and a translation of the Customs' rules.

The *Chung-Ngai San Po* comments on the weakness of the Turkish Government and says it is caused by the bad system of farming out the collection of taxes to people. The tendency of this is the oppression of the people by illegal exactions, and this state of things finds its counterpart in China, especially in Canton.

The *Universal Circulating Herald* gives a summarised translation of the Customs' regulations for the newly-opened port of Kiang-show.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE steamer *Thingalia* steamed round to Aberdeen Dock this morning.

BY a late telegram from Galle it appears that the hull of the *Orestes* had been sold for Rs. 1250. The cargo is being bought up, fully Rs. 10,000 worth having been already sold.

OWING to the large number of vessels of war in the harbour, instances of "Jack ashore" are rather numerous. They formed the principal feature of the magisterial enquiries at the Police Court to-day.

THE repairs to the Siberian overland lines are now so far advanced that the Great Northern Telegraph Company can again accept messages for transmission to India, Europe and America. The messages will still be liable to some delay until Official Report from Shanghai, stating the lines to

be in good working order, has been received.

It is worthy of note that there are at present no less than twenty men-of-war vessels of various nationalities in the Harbour. Twelve of these are British, three American, two French, two German, and one Chinese; while only the other day two more of those peripatetic Celestial boats were also at the anchorage. This ought to affect local interests considerably for the better.

THE only case of any moment before the Magistrate to-day was a charge of larceny preferred against one George Reed, a seaman of H.M.S. *Immortalite*, who took \$20 out of a dressing case belonging to an inmate of a house of ill-fame, under a mistaken notion of rights. He found that he had been fleeced and took forcible possession of this money when demand for repayment of his own money was refused. The Hon. C. May sent him to six months' hard labour.

a favour, but the favour it was proposed to grant them would do no harm to any one else, and if it did harm to the shareholders of the Company then they had the satisfaction of knowing that they had asked for it themselves through their directors. He had taken care to provide himself with a table of the various shares held by local insurance companies doing marine business. The Union Insurance Society headed the list with shares of \$2,500, of which \$500 are paid up. The China Traders' Company had shares of \$500, or exactly double the value of those held by the Union Insurance Society. The North China Insurance Company had shares of the nominal value of \$2,000, which was again half the value of the shares of the China Traders' Company. The Yangtze Insurance Association had shares of the value of \$250 only, and the Chinese Insurance Company, Limited, shares of the value of \$1,000. The Fire Insurance Companies were less again; the China Fire Insurance Company's shares were only \$500; and the only insurance office that had its shares of the same nominal value as those of the China Traders' Company was the Canton Insurance Company, and that was a company of a different character altogether. If he understood members who had spoken, one of the objections to this measure was that \$1,500 was too small an amount for the shares, but that it would be to the advantage of this Company and nobody else to make this reduction. Now unless there was some special ground by which the public would be injured by the passing of that measure he could see no reason why that Bill should not be carried forward. It was a very different thing when the general measure was before the Council a short time ago. It was then objected that there was a general power of reduction to the smallest amount, and that was an objection which no doubt had great weight upon the face of it. But here it was simply proposed that one Company should be allowed to reduce its shares in value from \$5,000 to 1,500, or thereabouts, and it was not shown in any way how this would be a detriment to the public, while at the same time it would be a great advantage to the Company. For his own part he should think that so long as the shares were worth three hundred guineas they were quite high enough in value to ensure the holders of them being respectable people. He submitted that the Company were not asking for anything out of the way in applying to that Council to reduce them in the manner proposed. The other marine insurance companies alluded to could not in any way be compared with the China Traders' Company. This Company was a limited Company, whereas all the others, with the exception of the Chinese Insurance Company, were unlimited Companies.

The Chief Justice said that as a lawyer, and having certain views with respect to Joint stock Companies, he rose to address a few remarks on the subject to His Excellency. He did not think it was his duty to enter into the question of rivalry between different Companies; his business was as a judge, and in that character, and that character only, as a member of that Council, his duty was to see that what he conceived to be the law with regard to ordinances was properly pursued. He did not pretend to say that he might not be in error in the views which he might take; of course he was liable to great errors, but he did not come before that Council without some special knowledge upon these matters. Long before he arrived in this Colony he had been Counsel before the House of Lords, and he had seen the practice he pursued before the Committee of the House on a private Bill become the practice there, and on one occasion, he might say, the present Lord Chief Justice of England handed him his brief in preference to others, to stand in his place. He did therefore know the practice in England with regard to private Bills, and this was especially a private Bill. It might be that the practice here in regard to private Bills was not laid down in regulations; but he was not unusual for that to be done in Colonies. But what he conceived was that this was a private Bill; there could be no doubt about that. Now a private Bill was a judicial proceeding, which created rights in the individual seeking those rights, and it took away rights from others who might be affected thereby; the case was an exceedingly clear one. In England whenever there was a private Bill brought forward, a Committee of the House sat in a judicial capacity upon it, were addressed by Counsel and witnesses were examined upon oath, and if a fact was recited in the Bill as a fact it must be proved, otherwise that occurred, which constantly had occurred in England—the motion was that the preamble of the Bill had not been proved. That was the position now in the present instance, the time had not yet come to prove the preamble of this Bill. No private Bill in England was ever passed without evidence being taken. The law had clearly laid down in Blackstone that private Acts of Parliament, and this is a private Act.

The Colonial Secretary—I deny it entirely. The Chief Justice said the Colonial Secretary denied that entirely, but as a matter of law, he stated it to be a fact. He said that in substance it was only for the benefit of a particular person or rather of a quasi corporation, which was the same thing; it was for the benefit of, so to speak, an individual, and it was for his benefit as against the whole world. If it were not a private Act of Parliament he did not know what one was. Perhaps the Colonial Secretary would define what a private Act of Parliament was. This was, he contended, a private Act of Parliament. If, when evidence was taken on a private Bill before a Committee of the House there was a failure to prove the recital then the whole Bill failed. (After reading passage in Blackstone)—It might be that every Company in England had the power to carry out what this Company was seeking power to do, but it should be remembered that different conditions of things existed in this colony to what prevailed in England. Then it was said that this Company came there by their Directors; what evidence had he of that? where was the petition of the Company signed by the directors, with the seal of the Company attached, to prove that the Company were, in substance, seeking the power it was proposed to give them. And supposing that they had all this before them, according to the book he held in his hand, every individual whether it was liked or not, when the Company came there to ask for extra powers, had an extra right to oppose them. It could not be considered that they had a petition before them; for anything they

going to the Government and asking for this Bill to be introduced.

The Attorney General said they had the guarantee of the Government in the matter. The Chief Justice said he had the great respect for the Government, and he did not think it would do anything but what it thought right and proper, but it did not follow that all these details had been considered by the Government. All that he wanted was that they should proceed regularly, and according to the practice at home so far as they could according to analogy. They could appoint a special Committee to investigate the matter; and they could then hear whether the statements in the recital were facts. It was stated there that the whole of the shares had been issued—they did not know that as a fact; and that the sum of \$1,500 had been paid up on each share—they did not know that as a fact, although as legislators they alleged so in the Bill. He was inclined to think, in fact, there was no doubt, that insurance companies should have shares in a large amount, but perhaps \$5,000 was too much; what he was afraid of was in these companies, got up among the Chinese was, that by and by they would have companies formed with one or two dollar shares, a most admirable way of evading the law. What he wanted done was, and he should be exceedingly glad, to prohibit all Companies to be formed hereafter, to have a less capital than a certain sum, and to prohibit all companies at present formed from lowering their capital below a certain sum. A minimum should be stated, below which they should not go. At the present he would not vote with the honorable members who had proposed that the Bill should be thrown out, because he was in the position of not having evidence either one way or the other, and according to practice they could not come to that vote until they had seen that the parties seeking relief in this matter could prove their recital or not. If they could prove their recital then there would be the question of the sum to which they wished to reduce the shares. The principle he wished to see introduced was that Companies already formed should be prevented from lowering their shares beyond a certain sum, and that Companies formed in future, should be prevented from being formed with shares below a certain sum. For insurance Companies the shares should be higher than those for other Companies, in view of certain facts that came out in the case of Sassoon & Co. for instance. On the present occasion he must vote for the second reading of the Bill, and if the preamble was not altered, nor the Ordinance altered to make the minimum of the Company a fixed sum, then there should be evidence taken to prove the facts stated. As it was at present they had not a fact before them; as a lawyer he said they had no facts before them, and he thought that if this was a private Bill, and he had no doubt it was, then they must go through the course prescribed by law in regard to it. The Attorney General said he should be disposed to say this was not a private Bill. A private Bill was regulated in the House by a copious body of standing orders, and as they had no such standing orders in this Colony to regulate them upon the Bill, he did not see how they were to regard it as a private Bill.

The Chief Justice said there were the Standing Orders of the House of Parliament. The Attorney General asked of which house?

The Chief Justice: Both Houses of Parliament.

The Attorney General said he should have some difficulty in deciding which to adopt. They were not bound by those orders. They would be bound by their own Standing Orders if they had any, but they had none in respect to private bills.

The Hon. W. Keewick asked if it were not possible for this Company to effect the changes it desired without this special legislation sought. Could they not wind up, and by a vote of the shareholders make a new Company of it upon the basis it would stand if this Bill were passed. His feeling was that this legislation was not necessary, that there was another remedy for the grievances of the Company which should be applied, and not this one.

The Attorney General said it was quite clear the Company had not power to reduce the amount of shares without committing suicide. They could not do it without putting a complete end to the Company, winding up the whole of their business, and going to the expense of forming a new Company.

The Hon. P. Ryrie said he understood that the shareholders were not unanimously in favour of the proposed change. The Colonial Secretary said that what made the difference between a private Bill in England and what the Chief Justice had called a private Bill here, was that the parties who came to that Council for relief had been obliged to petition or appeal to the government; they could not bring it in of their own accord; they could not prove the preamble of the Bill; they could not bring evidence. They must ask permission of the Governor to bring in the Bill, and he brought it in. In one sense it was a private Bill—it was for private interests. He thought that every Company should have power to reduce its shares upon the principle ruling in England, and upon that principle he should legislate, and he should for that reason prefer that the Bill that had been before the Council was before it now.

The Hon. P. Ryrie said the Company did not want relief. The Governor said that so far as he understood, his duty to the public was to endeavour by every legitimate means to remove all obstacles in the way of any legitimate trade or occupation. A Bill was introduced into that Council for the purpose of assimilating the law of these Companies to that of England. On the occasion of that Bill being thrown out, he voted in favour of its consideration being discontinued mainly because the Chief Justice objected to that principle. In fact, this Bill necessarily grew out of that one. He understood that the main objection of the Chief Justice to the previous Bill was the reduction of shares to small amounts, two or three dollars as he has mentioned, but here was a wholly different state of affairs. This Bill was a permissive Bill, and it empowered the Company, by a majority of votes, to reduce the shares one third in amount. He had no hesitation in submitting this Bill for the consideration of the Council; he was not about to advocate it, but he merely wished to explain why the Bill was introduced. No doubt the Council would deal with the Bill as they thought fit.

Upon the question being put to the vote there were—

For Amendment,
Hon. E. Ryrie

Hon. H. Lowcock,
Hon. W. Keewick.

Against Amendment,
Hon. C. May.

Hon. J. Bramston,
Hon. J. G. Austin.

Hon. J. G. Austin,
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not be passed without authority from home. The Ordinance was then read, and His Excellency proposed that the Standing Orders of the Council should be suspended, to enable the ordinance to be passed at once.

This was agreed to, and the Ordinance was numbered 3 of 1876.

THE CHINESE PASSENGER SHIPS' ORDINANCE.

A draft of a new Ordinance under this title was introduced by His Excellency.

The Hon. J. Bramston explained the objects and reasons of this Ordinance pretty much in the same words as those he had given when the Repealing Ordinance just passed, was introduced. The printing of this Ordinance has not been completed, but a copy will be sent to each member before long.

The Bill was then read the first time.

There being no other business before the meeting, the Council was adjourned till 10 a.m. next Saturday week, the 22nd inst.

SUPREME COURT. IN SUPREME JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr Justice KNOWDEN.)
April 11, 1876.

Taylor v. James, \$420.—His Lordship delivered the following judgment to-day:

The plaintiff is a broker in Victoria, and the defendant was last year the master of the steamship *Sealand*.

The plaintiff claims \$420 as commission promised to be paid to him by the defendant for obtaining a charter at \$14,000 a month for the *Sealand* from Ahyon. The action first came before the Court in the shape of a writ of Foreign Attachment, Capt. James having left the jurisdiction of the Court before a writ of Summons was served on him. A fund in the hands of Mr Toller, being a sum of money recovered by Capt. James in an action from Ahyon, was sought to be attached, but the Court held that it belonged to the owners not to the master of the *Sealand*. In the absence of the defendant and no defence consequently being raised, judgment was given for the plaintiff, but the garnishee order was dissolved. On the 13th September the defendant having returned to the Colony and a rehearing having been granted, the case came on again in the absence of the plaintiff who had then left the Colony for a journey to Japan on business. This was only fair, as the defendant's evidence had never been taken. Security being given on behalf of Captain James, I reserved judgment on the case as reheard until the plaintiff could return and submit himself to cross-examination. He had never been cross-examined, so on the first hearing, Captain James was not represented by Counsel. On the 4th ultimo the case came on once more, the plaintiff having returned. The question between the plaintiff and defendant is whether the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff a one per cent commission in addition to the one per cent paid him as broker by Messrs Turner & Co. The piece-meal way in which the question has been tried is most unsatisfactory, but I do not see how it could have been otherwise and I suppose that at last all the evidence has been brought before the Court. The opinion I formed on the first hearing on incomplete evidence is confirmed now that the case is completely before me. Mr Ryrie who was examined on the second hearing threw no light on the question in dispute. He promised the plaintiff a one per cent commission and paid it, as the plaintiff says in a letter to Messrs Turner & Co.; the agreement for the other one per cent was a private affair between himself and James. I have come to the conclusion that Captain James did promise the plaintiff a commission of one per cent out of the \$1,000 he was to receive as gratuity from Ahyon. Now Ahyon had paid this sum or half of it and tried to recover it back. An arbitration took place between the parties before Mr Linstead and Mr Scott and the plaintiff was a witness for the defendant. The plaintiff there said in the defendant's presence, and uncorrected, that the defendant had promised him a one per cent commission if Messrs Turner & Co. did not. Now at that time Mr Ryrie had paid a one per cent commission as broker. When asked for a two and a-half per cent commission on the charter he had peremptorily refused. That was on March 28th. The arbitration was in June and July, and the question was whether Ahyon had promised \$500 or \$1,000. The object of the evidence is clear. It was to induce the arbitrators to believe that Captain James having promised to pay the plaintiff a one per cent commission, he would not have done so unless Ahyon had promised him \$1,000 instead of \$500 which had been originally mentioned between them. The plaintiff told the arbitrators that he knew Ahyon had promised defendant more than \$500, because he, the defendant, had promised to give him a commission if Turner & Co. did not pay him. Now this cannot be supposed to have been intended to refer to the one per cent, which months before Mr Ryrie had paid the plaintiff; because it could not affect the question between the defendant and Ahyon, and there is no doubt that a demand of 2½ per cent commission on the charter party money had been demanded in the Mem. handed in to Mr Ryrie and refused by him. It was a matter of much importance to Capt. James to get his ship chartered, and it is not quite so clear that the *Sealand* was the only ship to be had. Out of a gratuity of \$1,000 Capt. James could afford to pay the plaintiff a 1 per cent commission over and above that allowed by Mr Ryrie. There is a great onus in the evidence as given by the plaintiff and defendant, but the key supplied by the defendant himself at the arbitration seems to me to open the way to a decision. He seems to me to be in the dilemma, that either the plaintiff's account is the true one, or he allowed him to make the statement, (he referred to, before the arbitration, as he did with perfect long face, with the mental reservation that his promise was only conditional in case Mr Ryrie did not pay 1 per cent, and that Mr Ryrie did not pay 1 per cent, and that the whole commission plaintiff bargained for, and that the defendant had to pay 1 per cent more.

Judgment for plaintiff for \$420 and costs.

Wetherich and another v. Greller, \$5.25.

The claim was for goods—sausages &c.—supplied to the defendant, who did not put in an appearance. Judgment for the plaintiff.

Ullmann v. same, \$14.—The claim was for a dozen shirts supplied to the defendant. Judgment for the plaintiff.

Loong Sun Ting v. Abdul John Mahomed.

The claim was for a sum of money.

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Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
GEOFFREY, Captain C. FRASER, with
Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, and
Cargo, will leave for the above places,
on THURSDAY, the 13th April, at
Night.
Cargo will be received on board until
Monday, APRIL 18, at the Office of the
P. & O. S. N. Co. at the 12th Idem.
For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

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pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
privileges which may happen from inobservance
of such declaration.
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the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

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option of forwarding all Goods shipped
by their Steamers for Europe through
Suez, either by Rail, or by Canal in their
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for
the purpose.

A. McIVER, Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap18

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

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OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "COLORADO"
will be despatched for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 16th
April, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers
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and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
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Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

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pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
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connection at Yokohama.

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France and Germany.

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marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent,
Hongkong, March 31, 1876. ap15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

and
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

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spatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on MONDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking
Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United
States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of 30th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent,
Hongkong, April 1, 1876. ap1

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QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
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THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$800,000 TAXES

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.
This Association will, until further
notice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

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Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
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Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

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HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
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Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Fookow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
\$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1875.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 6, 1875. ap1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-
named Company, is prepared to grant
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Intimations.

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to
Steamers by the Underigned.

Orders may be left at the Godowns,
Wanchi, with Mr. J. MACLEOD, or at the
An Yon, Kwongshing, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1875. ap1

Intimations.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS
against the Estate of the late A.
MARCUS DARY, and all Persons indebted
to the same, are requested to communicate
immediately with the Underigned.

H. LOWCOCK,
Executor.
Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap21

NOTICE.

THE Underigned beg respectfully to
inform the Public that they have
Established themselves as

BUTCHERS AND GENERAL
COMPRADORES.

At No. 1, Graham Street,
And are prepared to Supply Fresh and Salt
Provisions and STORES; also, WINES, SPI-
RITS and ALCS of every description.

MATHEW & Co.
Hongkong, March 25, 1876. ap6

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One Dollar will be given for each of the
above Nos.

Apply to the Publishers,
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE
YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS
against the above Estate are requested
to send in Particulars of the same to the
Underigned on or before the 22nd day of
April, 1876.

And all Persons being indebted to the
said Estate are requested to Pay to the
Underigned their several Debts without
delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors for the Executors.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,
Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agents for China,
F. ELL,
HONGKONG, GENERAL, COLONIAL
(Germany.)

Intimations.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUC-
TION OF THE PRICE OF THE

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND
CHINA GAZETTE."

IT WILL BE THE
CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA
and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION
MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE
ADVANTAGE TO

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IS OBVIOUS.

A N INDIAN BUTLER or STEWARD
a native of Penang, is desirous of an
Engagement, either ashore or afloat. Has
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Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

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BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

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Pints, \$16 " (2 ")
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY.
\$12 per case (1 dozen.)

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WASHING BOOKS,
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.
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TO LET.

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THE House No. 35, Wellington Street,
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ROSS & Co.

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Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31,
Queen's Road, late in the occupation of
Miss GARRETT.

(Also with occupation from 1st April next.)
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now in the occupation of Mr. HAVESON.

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Terrace, at present in the occupation of
Dr. STOUT.

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Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

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A COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Queen's
Road East, with Godown attached.
Rent \$25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & Co.
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At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.
Highest Lowest
Cash Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 400 300

" Fookow, " 160 150

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, " 150 120

Beef Corned, catty 120 100

" Roast, " 180 120

" Soup, " 70 60

" Steak, " 130 120

Bullocks' Brains, per set 50 40

" Tongue, fresh, each 250 200

" " corned, " 400 350

" Head, " 1000 700

" Heart, " 130 110

" Feet, " 50 40

" Kidneys, " 50 40

" Tail, " 110 100

" Liver, catty 80 70

" Tripe (undressed), catty 40 30

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 450

Hams, American, lb. 350 —

" Chinese, " 200 180

" English, " 400 350

Mutton Chop, " 180 160

" Leg, " 180 160

" Shoulder, " 140 120

" Liver, " 120 110

Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50

" Feet, " 120 110

" Fry, " 110 100

" Head, " 110 100